

How Advertisements.

Notice—E. Jackson.
Card—Thos. Nixon.
Shop in Let—M. W. Bogart.
Cow Strayed—H. Robinson.
Tale—W. J. McClure.
English Remedy—Northrop & Moore.
Apprentice Wanted—Samuel Roadhouse.
Travel Insurance Company.
Advertising—Geo. Brown.
Sharon Illumination—J. W. Wilson.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Moving South.
Accommodation Train - 8.41 a.m.
Mail Train - 8.41 p.m.
Moving North.
Mail Train - 9.07 a.m.
Accommodation Train - 6.03 p.m.

ATTENTION.

The figures at the right of the address on the envelope, indicates the indebtedness on the 1st of January, 1860.

Thus B. Wagon 1.60 means that B. Wagon owes \$1.60, to pay for the current year up to Jan'y 1860; or thus J. Smith 0. means that J. Smith has paid up. We hope this system will have the effect of lessening the large amount of indebtedness to this office.

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, August 20, 1859.
General Summary.

Sharon Illumination, takes place on the 2nd proximo, and the Feast, in connection with the Children of Peace, on the following day.—See Advertisement.

The Provincial Fair commences on the 27th proximo, and continues until the 30th inclusive, at the city of Kingston. Railroad and Steamboat fares half price. A list of premiums to be awarded may be had at this office.

The Great Fair in Toronto, closing yesterday, being the first of a series, appears to have proven entirely successful. A large amount of property changed hands at satisfactory prices to both buyer and seller, and a good deal of interest manifested.

A Lecture will be delivered in the S. S. Room, on Saturday (to-morrow) evening, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Thos. Connolly. Subject—"The Ups and Downs of Life." From the favorable notices given of this gentleman's ability, by the U. States and Canadian Press, we make no doubt the lecture will be an interesting one.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Road and Bridge Committee to the necessity of repairing Main Street, between Simcoe and Union, and also of laying down a crosswalk on the south side of Mill Street, across Main Street—the apology for one now lying there having been made at private expense some years ago.

The assessment for this village for the year 1859, for local municipal purposes, including salary labor, is likely to be about 15 in the \$ on rentals or yearly value. The expenditure on improvements will be about \$700, and the Council will then have about \$600 to appropriate towards a Fire Engine, and sufficient left to cover the working expenses of the village.

We understand arrangements are being made to open or close the forthcoming County Show by a Grand Concert, in which upwards of eighty performers will take part. By reference to the proceedings, which we publish elsewhere to-day, it will be observed the Directors have decided to continue the Exhibition for two days.

The Canada Gazette contains the announcement that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Richard J. Oliver, Esq., of Barrie, Agent for settling the Seven and Muskoka Road, upon which grants of one hundred acres of land will be made to actual settlers. While we are glad to see men of the Fourth Estate promoted, we cannot but regret the present appointment as the price for whitewashing the distinguished representative for North Simcoe through a questionable career.

M. Blondin, the acrobat, again astonished thousands of people on Wednesday last, by taking a small stove on the top of a chair across Niagara River, and when about midway lighted a fire and cooking pan-cakes—some of which he laid down with a string to the passengers on board the little steamer in the river below. It is said the Directors of the Great Western Railway presented M. Blondin with \$1,000, in consequence of the increase he caused in passenger traffic.

It is reported that Mr. Grant, Superintendent of the Northern Railroad, is likely to receive the offer of the Superintendent of the Grand Trunk. The Globe remarks that Mr. Grant is the best qualified man for the position in Canada; and while we cordially endorse the sentiment, and rejoice at that gentleman's prospects, we would much regret his removal from the Northern. His good qualities of heart and able management, alike commend him to the travelling and business public.

Public Meeting.

On a requisition, a public meeting was called by the Rev. Dr. J. Hunter, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of devising some plan for purchasing a Fire Engine for this place.

On taking the chair, the Rev. Dr. Hunter said it was unnecessary to state the object of the meeting. He might, however, observe, that some time ago a petition was presented to the Council, requesting the Corporation to purchase an engine, and levy an assessment to pay for the same over two years. On examining the law he found this they could not legally do without an appeal to the people by By-law, which would be attended with some expense. Thereupon the other members of the Council were willing to give their notes for a part of the purchase money; and the Corporation would be able to expend some \$600 this year, and still keep the assessment within the 15 in the \$.

here—and it would be superior to anything of the kind north of Toronto. He might also observe, that by pursuing this course, any rate-payer might obtain an injunction in Chancery to prevent the incoming Council from paying the balance referred to. He did not anticipate any such result; but he thought it his duty to lay the facts before them, and the meeting could now pursue whatever course it was thought proper. For his own part he was anxious to pursue a legal course and should endeavor, while occupying the position of Reeve of the Municipality, to do so.

Mr. J. Allen said, they could easily make it legal by getting a vote of the people.

Mr. Trent enquired, if any action taken by the meeting would be binding?

The Reeve said, no! and read the clause in the act where it states—that no Corporation have power to assess for any debt not legally contracted; and the only legal way he then knew was getting a two-third vote of the people.

Mr. Nixon asked, if there would be any illegality in the Council giving a note on collateral security to the parties, becoming responsible for the balance required?

The Reeve answered, the Corporation could not give a note unless based upon a legal By-law.

Mr. Cook said—The question resolves itself to this—do we want an engine? And if so, will this meeting pledge itself to see that the money giving a note for the balance do not suffer? Will this meeting any to the Council—Give your notes and we will see you paid? He was opposed to the Corporation giving a note, as it would soon be noised abroad that the Municipality was in debt. If the next Council repudiated the debt, he was satisfied the inhabitants would not let the burden fall on a few.

Mr. Trent thought the question as to whether we wanted an engine, was settled—the position decided that; and he believed, with the last speaker, that if the members of the present Council would give their notes for the amount required, there was no danger but the next Council would see it paid.

After a few remarks by Mr. Morling, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Jackson, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Nixon, seconded by Mr. Trent, and carried, on a division—

Resolved—That the Council be, and they are hereby requested to purchase, for the use of the Village, a Fire Engine—and we hereby pledge ourselves to see that no loss occurs to them on account of the purchase of said engine.

The meeting shortly after broke up.

North York Electoral Ag. Society.

The Directors of the above Society held a meeting in the Court House, Newmarket, on Saturday last—pursuant to announcement. Present—J. D. Phillips, Esq., the President; Mr. Wm. Trent, Secretary; D. Sutherland, Esq., Treasurer; and Messrs. Playter, Pearson, Stephens, and P. Smith.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The Secretary stated, in compliance with a request from the President, he had written to Prof. Buckland, to ascertain the amount of Government grant this Society would receive the present year, and a reply had been received to the effect, that the appropriation to North York was \$475.

The President stated that three-fifths of this amount would have to be distributed among Branch Societies; however, there would be \$80 granted by the County Council to add to this year's funds.

The Treasurer observed, that the Union Society of North Gwillimbury and Georgina did not make deposits in time, according to law.

The Secretary stated, that no return was made of that Branch Society to Government, as none had been received by the Treasurer at the time he was compelled to forward the others.

The Treasurer said, the list of members for this year had not yet been received.

Mr. Pearson said a resolution had been adopted last year, to the effect that Societies neglecting to make deposits in time, and otherwise not complying strictly according to law, would in future be excluded. He objected to the appropriation of any grant to the Branch Society alluded to. If one Society could do their business informally, another might—and confusion and difficulty would be the result.

Other members of the Board also expressed themselves desirous of carrying out the laws laid down for their guidance, and acting strictly in accordance with the resolution adopted last year. North Gwillimbury and Georgina Union Society was therefore excluded from participating in the Government grant for 1859.

The Directors then made the appropriations to the other Branch Societies, and then prepared a prize list for the Fall Show, expending about \$350 in prizes.

On motion of Mr. Trent, seconded by Mr. Pearson, it was resolved to hold the Exhibition on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in October next, (the 11th and 12th.)

After some routine business the Board adjourned.

Newmarket Council.

The above Council held a session on Monday evening last. All the members present. The Reeve, (Dr. Hunter), in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Road and Bridge Committee reported that the improvements already made, and work still contemplated, would not exceed \$710.

In answer to an enquiry from Mr. Smith, the Reeve stated, that in the case of Rev. Mr. Brown, ex. the Newmarket Corporation, judgement had been rendered in favor of the Municipality.

building and land occupied for it alone, was exempt.

Mr. Smith stated he had made enquiry regarding a piece of land for a public cemetery, and found Mr. Boulton would sell land adjoining the present burying-ground, on Eagle-street, for \$100 per acre; and if more was purchased he would give a deed to the Corporation for the whole, the present ground never having been decided to any one by him as yet.

Mr. Davison thought he would have a fine field of the dead, if he now sought to again possess it.

The Reeve thought they had better have necessities before luxuries in the shape of public promenades, and considered the Village was losing ground by not having a public weigh-scale in the place.

Mr. Sutherland said, weigh-scales were very much needed: the one now in the place was very much out of order. A good scale capable of weighing above four tons, would cost upwards of \$150; but it would be money well invested.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Davison said the old scales had paid about 100 per cent profit. The subject then dropped.

The Reeve reported the result of the late public meeting, which was received and adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

Cricket Match.

A friendly game at Cricket was played at Holland Landing, on Saturday last, between the Benedictine and Bachelors composing the first Club. The real particulars of the game we are not in possession of—the score however, has been communicated, and will be found below. By reference to the figures given, it will be seen that on the one side, West, Evans, Croxon, Butterfield and Moore added largely to the score; and on the other, Band, Armstrong and Rapier appear to be the principal batters. Unfortunately, time would not allow the game to be played out, and the Benedictines therefore claim the victory on account of having made the most runs during the 1st innings. The following is the score:—

Benedictines—First Innings.	
E. Evans & Armstrong & Armstrong	14
W. Evans & Band	2
Butterfield & Band	14
Croxon & Thorne & West	2
M. Taylor do	2
Oliver & Thorne & Thorne	0
Moore & Thorne & West	0
E. Hanner run out	0
J. West & Band & Croxon	0
Richardson not out	0
Byes 2; Leg byes 1; Widens 5; No Balls 2—10	
Total	71

Bachelors—First Innings.	
J. West & Band & Thorne	15
E. Evans & Band	0
Butterfield & Band	12
Croxon & B. & Rapier	2
M. Taylor & Band	2
Oliver & Thorne	0
Richardson & Thorne	0
Oliver & Band	2
McClure & Band & Armstrong	1
W. Evans & B. & Thorne	1
E. Hanner & B. & Thorne	1
Byes 2—Leg byes 1—Widens 2—5	
Total	43

Benedictines—First Innings.	
Rapier & Croxon	6
B. & B. do	0
Band & Butterfield	11
Parsons do	3
Armstrong & Taylor & Butterfield	9
B. & Taylor	0
R. Thorne & Croxon & Taylor	5
Kelly & Croxon	2
Murphy do	2
West & Taylor	0
Byes 3—Widens 3—6	
Total	43

Bachelors—First Innings.	
Band & Croxon	20
J. Parsons & Taylor	2
R. Thorne run out	2
Armstrong not out, but made about 30	

run when the time for closing the game arrived. In the first innings only 10 men are given; but we presume the 11th men made no score. On the 2nd innings the young men were making a noble effort, and would probably have overhauled their opponents had time permitted. We understand the contest will be renewed to-morrow, (Saturday.)

Since the foregoing was in type, another version of the conclusion of the game has been received, charging the Benedictines with rather unfairly breaking up the play, when they seen the probability of their defeat.—However, if the contest is to be renewed to-morrow, we will be better able to judge of their relative strength after the play.

THE CONFERENCE.

All members of the Conference had reached Zurich. The Conference is fully constituted as follows:—Austria, Count Caimarino and Baron Maupreid; France, Baron Rouquieu and Marquis Bonville; Saxony, Chavalier Da Sainbrois and Chavalier Jochen.

The Sardinian Minister is at Bern.

The Government of Zurich visited and welcomed the Ambassadors, and were given a public dinner on the 11th inst.

The first formal session of the Conference took place on the 8th. The Bachelors represented the Protestants. The second sitting was held on the 9th. Nothing transpired as to the proceedings.

On the 8th, the affairs of Italy were debated in both Houses.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Normandy enquired if there was any objection to producing the papers relative to the projects of peace transmitted to Austria before the treaty of Villafranca. He denounced the conduct of the Government as one-sided and evincing no desire to maintain neutrality.

Lord Woolhouse, in reply, reiterated the statement that England stands the terms of peace as far as the request of France, but without giving a guarantee of an opinion on the subject. He said it would be most inconvenient to produce documents in the present state of the negotiations.

In the House of Commons Lord Elcho moved an address to the Queen, declaring it would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England, after having observed strict neutrality, to take part in any Conference for settling the peace of Europe.

The Government has no intention of taking part in the Conference of which the terms of the Villafranca treaty. The Bachelors would settle these details, and they would remain to be settled upon the great

question of European policy, in which I thought England should play a traditional part. He defended the Government's position.

Mr. Disraeli warned the Government of the dangers incurred by entering the Congress; but stated his objection of the House coming to a decision after a hasty deliberation, and hoped Lord Elcho would not press his motion to a division.

After some remarks from Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons and in denunciation of the resolution—

Lord Elcho said he was satisfied with the admission made by the Government, and the result of the debate; he would not therefore, press his motion.

In the House of Lords on the 8th, the subject of the national defence was referred to by Lord Kintyre, who contended that the army and navy would not be on a satisfactory footing, till the Government had the power of compulsory service.

The Earl of Ripon thought the compulsory powers most injudicious. He pledged every effort of the Government to make the defences secure.

In the House of Commons, the East India Loan Bill was finally passed.

The completion of the Great Eastern was formally celebrated on the 8th, by a banquet on board the vessel. It was attended by many members of both Houses of Parliament, and most of the distinguished Engineers and Scientists.

The engines, both steam and paddle, were set in motion for the first time, and the result was satisfactory in every respect.

The completion of the Great Eastern, far beyond expectations. Lord Stanley proposed the toast of the success of the Great Eastern, and painted in glowing terms the industry her success will accomplish.

Brunei, the engineer, and Scott Russell, the builder, were toasted, but the former was absent from ill-health.

The ship presented a beautiful and finished appearance, being almost ready for sea.

The City of London Times says, in regard to the stipulations of the treaty alleged to have been arranged between Minister McLane and Juarez, at Vera Cruz, that Mexico will from the present be a free country, virtually pass under American sway.

It says the result will be advantageous to Mexico and the rest of the world, but the extent to which private rights will be respected, or the Government is not at all anxious to protect the interests of foreign bond-holders.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, travelling under the title of Admiral Romanoff, arrived at St. Helens at Ryle, Scotland, and took up his residence at Ryle, Isle of Wight.

The completion of the building trade of London has assumed formidable dimensions. The estimates of men unemployed range from 20,000 to 40,000. Master builders have sought Government intervention, but the Home Secretary did not see how he could interfere.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Liberal, was elected member for Devonport.

R. L. Cole, Esq. Union Merchant, of London, suspended to-day, for his liabilities and thought to be over £10,000.

The Daily News gives the provisions of Sydney Herbert's new Bill providing for a military reserve force. It authorizes the enlistment and maintenance of reserve forces of 20,000, consisting of soldiers who have previously served.

The force to be called out twelve days in each year, and permanently in case of invasion.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star states that he reports that the Emperor of France had declared for free trade in locks confirmation.

The number of troops from Italy to march through Paris, on the 4th, is 70,000. The procession will last 7 hours.

The Times Paris correspondent says a report was still current that measures would shortly be officially announced of confirmation of the hopes entertained of maintenance of peace, and that the Emperor would give great importance to commercial affairs. On that point, it is said, will be the reduction of the present excessive duties on articles of necessity, the completion of railways to be accelerated, and industrial works in general to be encouraged.

The Bourse had been very buoyant.

Early on the morning of the 7th, the King of Saxony entered Milan, accompanied by the Ministers, Members of Parliament, and Municipal bodies of Turin and Genoa.

His Majesty passed through the Corso on horseback, amid the loudest acclamations.

To be seen was performed, at which the King was present, and he afterwards received the authorities of the city.

Elections for national assembly in Tuscany passed unanimously. All the ministers and all friends of Independence were elected.

TUSCANY.

The Opinion of Turin says 50,000 French troops will remain in Italy, provisionally, owing to the dangerous state of roads of the Provinces.

GERMANY.

Relations between Austria and Prussia assume almost the dimensions of a regular rupture, and were regarded as dangerous to the smaller German States, which were already looking towards France for protection.

PRUSSIA.

The news of the dissolution of the French army of Observation on the Rhine, produced a favorable effect in Berlin, and Prussia would at once countermand the order for the concentration of her troops on the Rhine.

Prussia is about to send two vessels of war to Japan, to open commercial communications.

The Emperor of Prussia will visit Berlin in September.

TURKEY.

The Sultan arrived at Salomani, on the 29th of July.

India, China, and Calcutta mails, July 27th: Hong Kong, June 22nd, have been received at Trieste, and were to be in London on the 11th.

A considerable reduction in the native troops has been ordered in India.

Imports at Calcutta dull, and exports flat.—Freights firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Ev'g, 7th.

Flour in fair request at standard prices.

Wheat unchanged and not in demand.

Oats declined 1d. a 2d. per cent.

Indian corn in retail demand for consumption, at 6d. per quarter lower than quotations of this week.

Sugar market continues without animation.

Salts 10d. higher.

Consols—For money and account 95½.

Blondin's Crossing at the Falls with a Man upon his Back.

All the feats, wonderful and startling as they have been, that Blondin has heretofore performed at the Falls, were so entirely east into the shade by his incredible performance yesterday, as to seem trifling and insignificant.

His unadvised promise to carry a man across the chasm upon his back was kept to the letter, and none of the predicted accidents resulted.

Blondin first crossed from the American side, and performed the passage most of the time of the crossing.

After a short rest on the Canadian shore, he started upon his return, with From his shoulders, two long cords were suspended by his side, in which the legs of the

daring rider were wrung, while his arms were clasped about Blondin's neck. His position was such that at the distance from shore to shore he could hardly be seen, and when the adventurers started upon the terrible journey, but were freely exchanged among the spectators on this side as to whether Blondin was alone, or accompanied according to programme.

He stepped out to briskly and firmly, that it seemed impossible that his back was freighted with a living load. But as he advanced, the rider became more clearly distinguished, and while all doubts disappeared, the trembling anxiety of the lookers-on was painfully increased. About an eighth of the distance was travelled without any halt or sign of fatigue.

Then Blondin came to a stop, and Colcord, slipping his legs from their slings, dropped his feet upon the rope, and stood supporting himself with his hands upon Blondin's shoulders while the latter rested. The halt was, perhaps, of a moment's duration, when Colcord again mounted to his seat, regaining it apparently with the utmost ease, and acting with all the self-possession of Blondin himself.

After this the halts and resting spells were frequent, the length of the journey and the weight of his load telling upon even the iron nerve and muscle of Blondin. Several times the spectators were terrified by seeing the rope tremble and sway from some cause, and by apparent signs of exhaustion in Blondin. Whether these latter were assumed, or real, it was impossible to say, but especially at the centre, where the rope is entirely clear and without guys, he shook and staggered in a manner to cause the stoutest-nerved among the spectators to shudder and turn pale.

The latter half of the journey was performed with fewer rests than the first, and the last stage was one of desperate length; and Blondin reached the end of his terrible trip by an almost superhuman effort of determined will. When he was fairly upon terra firma, the pent-up excitement of the crowd burst forth in deafening cheers and the wildest demonstrations, and the two heroes, Blondin and Colcord, were seized and borne away upon the shoulders of the crazy multitude.

Extensive Seizure of Counterfeit Money.

(From the St. Louis Republican.)

One of the most extensive seizures of counterfeit and bogus bank notes ever known in the annals of the Police Department was effected by the detectives on Tuesday night.

Sergeant Dickson and Officer Parley and Luceno were detailed to work up the case some two weeks ago, and night before last they accomplished the task to their entire satisfaction.

On Sunday they arrested two men named Thomas Potter and Daniel Clark on suspicion of being engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit "tens" on the Onondaga County Bank. A number of the spurious bills were found in the possession of the prisoners, as also the plate and press used in the manufacture of the bills.

No other counterfeit bills were discovered; but the officers felt confident that a further search of the premises and the surrounding neighborhood would lead to more interesting and important developments.

Superintendent Pillsbury, it appeared, had received letters from the country to the effect that the business of counterfeiting was going on to a grand scale in this city, and the detectives, who were made aware of the fact, came to the conclusion that they had hit upon the very men who were in the bottom of all the mischief.

They were not much mistaken in their conjectures, as they were able to show. On Tuesday night the police paid a second visit to the premises, and on that occasion they discovered, in a short while afterwards, however, one of the officers stumbled upon a carpet bag which was concealed in the rocks about two hundred feet from the house, which family rewarded them for all their trouble.

Upon opening the bag it was found to be stuffed to its utmost capacity with counterfeit money, besides bank notes and a large bunch of letters. The carpet bag was brought down to the office of the Deputy Superintendent yesterday morning, and its contents placed upon a table and carefully inspected, when it was found to contain no less amount than \$13,000 in worthless bills, besides thirty-six plates on a variety of banks, and a correspondence in reference to the counterfeiting business which numbered over four hundred letters. The officers proceeded to sort the bills, when they found that there were eleven different banks represented, and fifteen distinct counterfeits, as follows:

"Ones" and "twos" on the Quebec Bank of Lower Canada, well done.

"Ones," "twos" and "threes" on the Bank of Lower Canada.

"Tens" on the New England Bank of Fairmont, Maine.

"Twenties" on the New England Bank of Boston, Mass., exceedingly well done.

"Fives" on the Government Stock Bank of Ann Arbor, Michigan, splendidly executed.

"Ones" on the Thawes Bank, of Laurel Indiana.

"Ones" on the Thames Bank, of Norwich, Conn.

"Ones" and "fives" on the Farmers' and Drapers' Bank, of Wayneburg, Penn.

"Tens" on the Farmers' and Drapers' Bank, of Paterburg, Ind.

"Fives" on the Arlington Bank, of Washington, D. C.

Special Notice

For sale by,
M. W. BUGART, Newark
JOHN BENTLEY, Do.
C. DUAN & Co., Slurton.
Wm. MOORE, Brounville.
H. D. ELLIS, Moydown.
August 25, 1859.

For sale by,
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Wm. MOORE, Brounville.
H. D. ELLIS, Moydown.
August 25, 1859.

BEAUFORT, N. C.

PURE COD LIVER OIL

The Hygienic qualities of Linole, Saff and C. Quinine, Merg., Indian Root, Pot. Verjuice, and a supply of Roselle Malt are just received. Also

Tussocks, Syringes, Sponges, &c., &c.

Physicians and Dealers Supplied on liberal Terms.

The Drug Store, Corner of Main and Water Street
Newmarket, Aug. 4, 1859.

Go Continue for **TWO MONTHS ONLY**, in order to make way for **SALE OF**

FALL PURCHASES

Largest assortment of clothing

NEW, CHEAP and SEASONABLE

GOODS.

Would do well to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere.

Resistor Schuchland's Old Stand, Water Street

Wm. McMASTER, Jr.

Newmarket, June 30, 1859.

A. CRAWFORD.
Newmarket, June 29, 1859. tf-50

Pure Liquors and Rich Wines.

THE attention of Medical Men, Invalids and
Connoisseurs is requested to the stock of—
Hennessey's Brandy,
Rich Old Port,
Holland's Gin,
Fine Teddy Whisky,
Dublin Porter, &c. &c.
For Sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN BENTLEY.
Main Street, Newmarket, June 21, 1859. tf-51

Queen'sville, Aug. 11, 1859. 11

NORTH AMERICA
HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
CHAS. BRILSFORD, Proprietor.

THE above Commercial Establishment has been
fully licensed and re-licensed for the
commutation of guests. The proprietor respectfully
solicits a call from his many old friends, while visiting
Newmarket.

Yours God's blessing, and a careful health.
Newmarket, July 26th, 1859. 12

depts, &c., that are now by express, are
 desirably in sufficient quantities, at 75 cents
 per bottle. The signature of C. S. Lloyd
 will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.
 In the Almanac published annually by the
 proprietors, called EYEWOSD'S ALMANAC,
 you will find sundry and commendatory
 notices from all parts of the country, & these
 Almanacs are given away at all our agents.
JOHN BENTLEY,
 Agent Newmarket.
C. S. LLOYD,
 Agent Aurora.

December 15th, '39.

Amusements.

Union is not always strength, as the sailor said, which he saw the purser mixing his rum with water.

A deserted damsel struck her lover with a poker, exclaiming, "You have broken my heart, and I'll break your head, sir."

A cockney, on seeing the bust of Wellington, the clown, exclaimed, "Well, I declare, he's a made one fit to bust; and now he's busted himself!"

Prof. Grimes says if he should see a piece of furniture or other piece of furniture rising up in his room without hands, or pronouncing the floor without human agency, he should take a dose of rhubarb, for he should know something was wrong within.

A burglar was once frightened out of his scheme of robbery by the simple effect of a solitary epistle, who, putting her night-capped head out of the window, exclaimed, "Go away! I aren't you alarmed?"

"Prof. Grimes, what do you charge for recovering an umbrella?" said Michael O'Riherly from Tipperary, the other day walking into an umbrella shop. "Let me see it," was the reply. "Ah, faith, and that's just what I want to do for I've lost one, and I see you offer to recover them at a very small charge, so I was just thinking I would get you to recover mine."

THE WAY THEY MANAGE THE POST OFFICE AT HOME.—A Comedian recently applied for a letter at the post-office, and was told there were forty cents to be paid for it. "I can't pay that," said he, "for I know what's in it." "Well, how much will you give?" asked the postmaster. "Four cents, but that it is worth to me," said the comedian. "Well, take it then," replied the postmaster, "for I've read it, and it's only a love letter."

SEVANTS TO CRIMINALS.—A respectable butcher of Stafford having lost several hatters, was at a loss to account for the way in which they had been disposed of. A few days ago, however his wife happening to go into the servant's bedroom, noticed a dress hanging up, preserving more than the ordinary appearance of fullness about the skirt, and upon examining it, she found the missing hatters, with the ends cut off, and the rope neatly bound in calico, supplying the place of steel hoops. —*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

CUT DOWN YOUR MULLENS.—Mr. John Wattham showed us last Friday a single mullen stalk that was teeming with that pest, to farmers—the weevil. If the mullen is selected by them for a place of shelter until they are ready to commit their ravages, we should advise our farmers to cut them down immediately. —*St. Thomas Journal.*

Annexation of Maine to British North America.

(From the New York Times, August 12.)

If it were allowable to apply a metaphorical expression to so flat a fact as the State of Maine, we might express a fear that that sterile commonwealth is gradually drifting into the fruitful arms of England. Possessed with that aptitude to English in manner, appearance and feeling, which has distinguished and especially the city of Portland and the enterprising villages in the vicinity, have recently taken to "mutton-cloppers" whiskers, peg-top trousers, all around collars, brown wide-awakes and an epidemic of elegant streetwalking generally. Mainiacs captain may be heard occasionally in our insurance offices objecting to a classification of their ships below the grade of New York vessels, and adopting in the remotest corners a composite Cornishian style of accent, in which a sharp ear may detect the preponderance of Cockney drawl over the Dori-East twang. It has been said also that at the meeting of the Historical Society held in Brunswick last week, several of the speakers made themselves glorious by adopting what is vulgarly supposed to be the pure English treatment of the letter, H, reversing their aspirates, and trifling with their w's like Wisconsin Williams himself. We of course cannot vouch for the correctness of this rumor, but it gains a color of truth from the information which comes over us, that the object of the Brunswick meeting was to take into consideration a proposition for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the capture of Quebec by the British.

What Maine is to Quebec, or Quebec to Maine, is a question which of course concerns the respective population of both those interesting localities much more than it does the rest of mankind, and the sympathetic feeling here alluded to may, after all, arise only from consideration of trade and barter. But it is fearful to think what an amount of celebration New York would have to undergo if questions of trade were to render such performances necessary here. For example, the City of New York does annually, with the Empire of Brazil, business, to an amount sufficient for the purchase of most of the cultivated and arable portions of the state of Maine, and quite sufficient to pay for two years to include in such an operation a very fair slice of the city of Quebec. Yet no body here dreams of celebrating the expulsion of the French from Brazil, or the abdication of the first Don Pedro and the same establishment of the native Empire under the second monarch of that name. We reserve our congratulations for American exploits, and are indeed not over-enthusiastic even on those occasions. We have come to regard Saratoga as a mere watering place, and St. Oyster Point as a point of view only. When, therefore, we find Maine so ebullient over the death of Wolfe, we cannot repress the fear that next year we may witness a convulsion of Cockney Yankees held in Brunswick, to consider the propriety of celebrating Waterloo.

The fact is that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the Levantine steamer to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steam ship in the world coming to their pier shores—and in their admiration of the mighty nation, whose summer carriers to Canada they have in close contact become, they are ready to throw honors on all British, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a salute to "Hercules." It is, perhaps, a little singular to remark that the Portlanders take it as not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only reasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her sister States as indifferent to the loss as solid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

NEWMARKET WOOLLEN FACTORY

The Subscriber having taken the above establishment, lately occupied and operated by W. A. Clark, has repaired and refitted it in the most complete and perfect order, and is now prepared to manufacture every style and grade of goods usually made in such an establishment.

Wool will be manufactured for customers upon shares, or by the yard, as they may prefer, and particular attention will be given to this branch of the business with the determination to satisfy and please the public, and with skillful and experienced workmen added to 20 years experience himself, he is confident that he will be able to give complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

CUSTOM CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

The Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing department will receive his constant and careful attention, with the determination that no value or expense shall be wanting to make this part of the establishment as popular a favorite with the public as it ever was in its best days. All the machinery in this department has been most thoroughly and completely refitted for the new trade, and repaired in the most perfect order, and is now in full and complete operation.

Customers bringing their wool from a long distance to this establishment, may rely upon having it carded to take back with them.

CASH FOR WOOL.—The Subscriber will pay the highest market price in Cash, for all the good clean Wool that may be offered, and intending to make the buying of Wool for Cash, a permanent business; in addition to the wants of his establishment, he hopes by the paying of cash for the wool to make Newmarket one of the best cash wool markets in Canada.

NELSON GORHAM.
Newmarket, May 18, 1893. 11-14

DR. S. N. PECK, SURGEON DENTIST.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him during the past eight years, he respectfully informs his patients that he is now located in the following places, as usual:

Newmarket—On the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of each month.

Bradford—On the 4th of every month.

Bois Heon—On the 5th and 7th of May, July, September, November, January and March, next ensuing.

Newcastle—On the 8th and 9th of the same month as above mentioned.

Aurora—The last day of each month except it comes on Sunday.

When he will be happy to visit upon those requiring his services in any of the Branches of his Profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Inserted on Gold Plate or Silver, Teeth cleaned from impurities, or any other branch of Dental Surgery skillfully and respectfully performed. Also, particular attention paid to the regulation of CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Dr. S. N. Peck would call special attention to the fact, that where work has been warranted, and for which he still holds himself responsible, during the past eight years, and another Dentist employed to operate in the same month, the guarantee in all cases, so far as he is concerned, is complete.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, 1893. 11-14

NEW TREATMENT.

Buffalo Medical Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF Dyspepsia, General Debility, Rheumatism, Acute, Chronic, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Injuries, Blood, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pityriasis, Lice, Scabies, Ringworm, etc.; Cancers, Sore Throat, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Athlete, Incontinence, Consumption, Infertility of Youth and Old Age.

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON.

(Corner of Main and Quay Sts. Buffalo, N. Y.)

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 9 at night, in every state and symptom of Disease.

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CHEAP BOOT & SHOE STORE.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business in Newmarket, he respectfully informs his customers that he is now in receipt of the Largest, Cheapest, and most varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.

Ever offered by him to the public, embracing Ladies', Gents' and Children's.

DAMAGED BOOTS.—Of superior quality—made with Boots and Shoes of almost any description.

A Call is respectfully solicited.

W. O'CALLINE.
Newmarket, May 18, 1893. 11-14

CURRICULIAN & HAIR INVIGORATOR.

The only Preparation ever invented that will Effectually Restore, and promote the Growth of the Hair. The discovery was accidentally made by using it on his own head, to cure a nervous pain, to which he had been subject for years, and in consequence of which he lost most of his hair. He not only found himself cured of the painful disease, but to his surprise, after two weeks, his hair was again restored in its former growth, being now thick, glossy, and about two feet long, hanging in beautiful curls about his shoulders. It is the best remedy of the newly discovered remedy. This is also a certain remedy for Pimples and Blotches on the Face.

He would invite the attention of the Public to the following Certificates:

From Mr. Joseph B. Willson.
4th Con. of Whitelure, June 8, 1893.
Prof. Grimes, Sir—Having tried your Curriculian or Hair Invigorator, I do believe it to be very beneficial to the head and hair, as prescribed on the bottle. When I commenced using it, my hair seemed very thin and came out when combed; but when I had applied it a few times, I found it fell out fast, and I also believe it to be very good for the hair in the head.

From Mrs. S. S. Siler.
Blair's Corners, 4th Con. Whitelure, June 11, 1893.
Ma. R. W. Grimes, Sir—Some ten years since I was afflicted with the hair loss, which was at times very severe, leaving my head in a very hot and burning state. I do believe that your hair commenced falling off very fast, until the top of my head was entirely bare, and as smooth and free from hair as the palm of my hand. I have had at different times a great many things recommended for the growth of the hair, but the use of them had no effect whatever. Believing from a description you gave of its effects on your own head for the cure of a protracted hair loss, and the immense growth of my hair, I purchased a bottle of your Curriculian. The result is a thick growth of fine, healthy, and glossy hair that remains fast when combed. I think it has improved the color, considerably. Any one that doubts this can call and see me, or acquire of the Curriculian. I may state, in regard to the above statement, The Hair Restorative also cured the pain in my head.

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Ma. R. W. Grimes, Sir—Some ten years since I was afflicted with the hair loss, which was at times very severe, leaving my head in a very hot and burning state. I do believe that your hair commenced falling off very fast, until the top of my head was entirely bare, and as smooth and free from hair as the palm of my hand. I have had at different times a great many things recommended for the growth of the hair, but the use of them had no effect whatever. Believing from a description you gave of its effects on your own head for the cure of a protracted hair loss, and the immense growth of my hair, I purchased a bottle of your Curriculian. The result is a thick growth of fine, healthy, and glossy hair that remains fast when combed. I think it has improved the color, considerably. Any one that doubts this can call and see me, or acquire of the Curriculian. I may state, in regard to the above statement, The Hair Restorative also cured the pain in my head.

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